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CHESTER'S

TRIUMPH

IN HONOR OF HER

PRINCE

AS IT WAS PERFORMED UPON ST. GEORGE'S DAY

1610

IN THE FORESAID CITIE.

REPRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF 1610, WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.XLIV.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

Some impediments incident to the commencement of such undertakings having delayed the appearance of the early Publications, it may be necessary to inform the Subscribers that before the next annual meeting the books for the year 1844 will be in their hands, and that, in future, there is every reason to believe that the three volumes annually pledged to the Subscribers will appear within the year; Dr. SAMUEL HIBBERT WARE will contribute, within the same period, a Fasciculus to the Society.

The Subscriptions of one pound become due in advance on the 1st of March of each year, and may be paid to the Treasurer, Mr. LANGTON, at the Bank of Sir BENJAMIN HEYWOOD, Bart., & Co., St. Ann's-street, Manchester; or to his account, at the Bank of Messrs. MASTERMAN and Co., London.

professes to illustrate, that the present extremely rare publication is reprinted, rather than from any literary or poetical merit that it possesses.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

INTRODUCTION.

THE ancient city of Chester, celebrated for its early religious dramas, known by the name of Mysteries, was also, as we see from the present work, not without its later Pageant or Triumph; and while the one may be considered as the true source and origin of our national drama, the other is also deserving of our attention as connected with the courtly movements of our different sovereigns, and the political history of our country. They are both highly characteristic of the manners, the customs, and habits of the times, and also of the literary tastes and skill of our ancestors. It is with this view, and as being connected with the capital of one of the two counties, whose historical and literary remains the CHETHAM SOCIETY professes to illustrate, that the present extremely rare publication is reprinted, rather than from any literary or poetical merit that it possesses.

It was formerly the custom to receive Royal Personages in their Progresses through the kingdom, or on a return from abroad, with the exhibition of an extended Pageant, which is described in some cases as embracing even the entire length of the metropolis; and it is to this custom that we are indebted for the earliest notices of the Triumph, in the genuine acceptation of the term. It is true that the name was more latterly given to similar demonstrations which were independent of their primitive import, but their distinctive character remained nearly the same; nor must we fall into the error of confounding them with the Masque, a different species of entertainment, which is said to have been introduced into this country from Italy, under the patronage of our "bluff King Hal." The Pageant bears an earlier date. When King Henry VI. returned from Paris, he was received in London with a Triumph, or Pageant, to describe the magnificence of which, employed the pens of contemporary poets and historians. At a later period we find shows of the same kind annually exhibited in our large towns, the feast-day of the Patron Saint of England, St. George's day, April 23, being generally the period selected for their performance.*

Large sums of money were frequently expended upon these annual shows and entertainments, which were highly attractive to the multitude. And if we may judge from the description of the programme of the Pageant, at the com-

* The ancient religious dramas were usually performed at Whitsuntide; and from thence called "The Whitsun Playes:" sometimes also on Corpus Christi day, a great festival in the Romish Church, held annually on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — See Nares's *Glossary*.

mencement of the volume, the present "Triumph," as it is called, must have been attended with considerable expense, though small in comparison with many of the Masques and Pageants during the reigns of Elizabeth and James, which for richness and splendour were never surpassed. "Nor," says an elegant writer on this subject, "were these fanciful and ever-varying Pageants productive merely of amusement; they had higher aims and more important effects, and, while ostensibly constructed for the purposes of compliment and entertainment, either indirectly inculcated some lesson of moral wisdom, or more immediately obtained their end by impersonating the vices and the virtues, and exhibiting a species of ethic drama. They had also the merit of conveying no inconsiderable fund of instruction from the stores of mythology, history, and philosophy."—Drake's *Shaksp.*, vol ii. p. 190.

It has been shown by Mr. Markland, in his learned and elegant disquisition on the Chester Mysteries, prefixed to two of them which he printed for the members of the Roxburghe Club, that from so early a period as 1268, during the mayoralty of John Arneway,* the citizens of Chester were

* Mr. Wright, in his Introduction to "*The Chester Plays*," printed for the Shakespeare Society, 8vo. 1843, is of opinion that these plays are not earlier than the end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century: and that "the traditions which carry their composition so far back as the mayoralty of John Arneway (1268 to 1276) appear too improbable to deserve serious consideration, unless they were founded on more authentic statements, or on more substantial arguments." He also observes that "the oldest account of these plays now known, is found in a proclamation of 24 Hen. VIII. (1533.)"—See "*The Chester Plays*," edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. *Introduction*, p. xvi.

entertained with the exhibition of these Miracle Plays, which were continued with occasional interruptions until the year 1577, although an inhibition had been sent from the Archbishop of York in 1571, forbidding their performance.—Mr. Collier also has shown, in his *Annals of the Stage*, vol. i. p. 113, that during these interruptions, in consequence probably of the religious controversies of that period, dramatic entertainments of a different kind were occasionally presented to the inhabitants of Chester, and mentions one alluded to by King in his *Vale Royal*, p. 194, as played in 1529, founded on the Romance of Robert of Cicily, the title of which was, Robert Cecill, or Kynge Robart of Cicyle. See Pennant's *Tours*, vol. i. p. 183, ed. 1810. Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*. King also, in his local chronology, mentions the exhibition of other plays not of a religious kind; such as The History of Æneas and Queen Dido, which was played on the Rood-Eye,* in the year 1563, on the Sunday after Midsummer-day, in the mayoralty of Sir Lawrence Smith.† These were "set

* The Rood-Eye, the scene of the annual Races and other city sports,—frequently termed the Roodes and the Roodee, but more correctly the former, was so called from an ancient *Rood*, or cross, in the centre, the base of which was lately remaining,—and *Eye*, a meadow surrounded by water. "The Rood-Eye," says Mr. Ormerod, "on which the City Races are annually run, is a large level plain on the bank of the Dee, and immediately under the walls, stretching to their south-west angle from the Watergate. The whole ground was formerly covered by the waters, as appears by an award in 1401, that it could not be tithed by the Rector of Trinity, in consequence of its being land recovered from the sea. It is at present used as a ley for cattle, and is the property of the corporation."—See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 291.

† Sir Lawrence Smith appears to have served the office of Mayor of Chester four times, viz. in 1540, 1558, 1563, and 1570.

forth by one William Croston, Gent. and one Mr. Man, Master of Arts: on which triumph there was made two forts, and shipping on the water, besides many horsemen well armed and appointed." These were probably Pageants made for the exhibition of some warlike engagements, or feats of chivalry. In 1577, "the Shepherd's Play was performed at the High Cross, and other triumphs at the Rood-Eye," before the Earl of Derby, the Lord Strange, and many others. — See Pennant's *Tours*, vol. i. p. 197, and Lysons's *Chesh.*, p. 596. One called "King Ebranke with all his Sonnes,"* was performed in 1589, and it is probable that others of a similar kind were at times represented afterwards.

It would appear from these circumstances, that there was a continued series of performances, of a dramatic nature, in the city of Chester, from a very early period, though with some interruptions, down to the time when the Pageant and the Triumph succeeded to the Miracle Play.

There is no doubt that the progress of the Reformation put a stop to the ancient religious plays, which were then thought profane and licentious, and savouring of popish superstition. A different taste arose, and the literature of our country improved in learning, in spirit, and in delicacy. But while to our more refined tastes these things appear coarse and licentious, we must call to our recollection the times when they were written, and the manners which then

* For an account of King Ebranke, who is said to have been one of our early British Kings, and to have had 20 wives, 20 sons, and 30 daughters, and to have founded the cities of York and Edinburgh, the reader may consult Harding's *Chronicle*, 4to. 1521. chap. xxi. fol. xx.; Holinshead's *Chronicle*, &c.

prevailed. The same correct writer, quoted above, has justly observed, that "in judging of the form, incidents, and language of these productions, we must of course carry our minds back to the period when they were written or represented; we shall then find that much that now seems absurd, ludicrous, or profane, was then pious, awful, and impressive." (Vol. ii. p. 136.)

These remarks will, in some degree, apply to later times, and to the present work, in which, although the representation is classical rather than religious, the personification of the passions, and the words put into the mouths of some of the characters may to us appear somewhat coarse and vulgar. Allowance, however, must of course be made for the time in which it was written, and the difference of the manners which were then in vogue.

Of Mr. Robert Amery, or Amory, sheriff of Chester in 1608, and "the author of this pleasing show," we are not able to communicate many particulars. In Mr. Ormerod's *Hist. of Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 442, there is a notice of an old and respectable yeomanry family of this name living at Coghall or Coughall, in the parish of Backford near Chester, whose descendants are still occupants of the same farm; which family is supposed to be identical with that of our sheriff. Of this family, one of the same names, Robert Amery, was sheriff of Chester in 1554. See Pennant, vol. i. p. 197. And the same names occur also as sheriff again in 1586. Thomas Amery was mayor in 1783. Robert Amery appears to have been a munificent and public spirited character, and to have benefited his fellow townsmen in more ways than this. The following mention of

his liberality, which contains also a notice of the present Pageant or Triumph, is taken from an account of the ancient shows and customs of Chester, which was originally collected by the Rev. Robert Rogers,* Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester, and Rector of Gawsworth, who died in 1595, and afterwards enlarged and reduced into order by his son, and which is now among the Harl. MSS. (1948, 42) in the British Museum. After describing "the laudable Exercises yearly used within the Cittie of Chester," in speaking of St. George's Race, of late time invented, and when altered, it is observed: "In A. D. 1609, Mr. William Lester, mercer, beinge mayor of Chester, one Mr. Robert Amerye, ironmonger,† sometime sherife of Chester, (A. D. 1608,) he, with the assente of the mayor and cittie, at his own coste chiefly, as I conceive, caused three

* The Rev. Robert Rogers, B.D., Archdeacon of Chester, was an intelligent antiquary, of much research and good judgment, and left behind him collections relative to the local history of Chester and its ancient customs and amusements, still extant in MS. and classed under nine heads by his son; a copy of which was among the papers of the late William Nicholls, Esq., F.S.A., and another in the Harl. MSS. 1948. In addition to his Archdeaconry, Mr. Rogers held the 6th stall in the Cathedral of Chester, and was Rector of Gawsworth, in Cheshire. He appears to have died in 1595, and his will is extant in Harl. MSS. 2037. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of John Deane, of Wallingford, in the county of Berks. Gent., by whom he had ten sons and five daughters. She survived her husband twenty-two years, and dying in 1617, in the 72nd year of her age, was buried in the Church of Eccleston, near Chester, in which was formerly existing a monument to her memory, descriptive of her many virtues and pious life.—For this account of Mr. Rogers we are indebted to Mr. Ormerod. See *Hist. Cheshire*, vol. i. p. xix. and p. 89, and vol. ii. p. 448.

† A descendant of this Robert Amery is still carrying on business at the present time as an ironmonger in Chester.

silver cupps (or bells) of good value to be made, the whiche saide silver cuppes were, upon St. George's daye, for ever to be thus disposed: — all gentlemen that woulde bringe their horses to the Rood-dee that daye, and there rune, that horse which with spede did over-rune the reste, shoulde have the beste cuppe there presently delivered, and that horse which came seconde, nexte the firste, before the reste, had the second cuppe there also delivered: and for the third cuppe it was to be rune for at the ringe, by any gentleman that woulde rune for the same, upon the said Roode-dee, and upon St. George's daye; being thus decreed, that every horse putt in soe much money as made the value of the cuppes or bells, and had the money, which horses did winne the same, and the use of the cupps, till that day twelve month, being in bond to deliver in the cupps that daye; so also for the cuppe for the ringe, which was yearely continued accordingly untill the yeare of our Lord 1623.—John Brereton,* innholder, being mayor of Chester, he altered the same after this manner, and caused the three cupps to be sould, and caused more money to be gathered and added, soe that the intereste thereof woulde make one faire silver cuppe, of the value of £8, as I suppose, it maye be more worth, and the race to be altered, viz. from beyonde the New-tower† a great distance,

* John Brereton was Mayor in 1623.

† The New Tower is now called the Water Tower. It is a circular building of red stone, embattled, standing at the north-west angle of the walls, and was erected in 1322. It is thus described by Webb, in his *Itinerary*:—"From the North-gate westward to the turning of the wall southward, at which corner standeth another fine turret, called the New-Tower, and was pitched within the channel of Dee water; which new

and soe to rune five times from that place rownd about the Rood-dee, and he that overcame all the rest the last course, to have the cuppe freely for ever, then and there delivered, which is continued to this daye." He then describes the present Pageant:—"But here I must not omitt the charge, and the solemnitie made, the first St. George's daye; he had a poet, one Mr. Davies, whoe made speeches and poeticale verses, which were delivered at the High-crosse,* before the mayor and aldermen, with shewes of his invention, which booke was imprinted† and presented to that famous Prince Henry, eldest sonne to the blessed King James, of famous memorie. Alsoe, he (i. e. Mr. Amery) caused a man to goe upon the spire‡ of St. Peter's steeple in Chester, and by the fane, at the same time he sownded a drum, and displayed a baner upon the top of the same spire. And this was the

tower was built, as it is reported, in or near to the place in the river, which was the key whereunto vessels of great burden, as well of merchandize as others, came close up; which may the rather seem probable, as well by a deeper foundation of stonework, yet appearing from the foot of that tower, reaching a good distance in the channel; as also by great rings of iron, here and there fastened in the sides of the said tower, which if they served not for the fastening of such vessels, as then used to approach to the same key, I cannot learn what other use they should be for."

* The High-Cross formerly stood at the intersection of the four principal streets in Chester, and was the usual place of exhibition of the shows and pageants, and in later times of the bull-baits. It was destroyed in 1646, during the Civil Wars. A woodcut representation of it is given in *Ormerod's Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 289.

† It was entered at Stationers' Hall by John Browne, June 12, 1610.

‡ The spire is now taken down; but there exists a drawing of it by one of the Randle Holmes in the Harl. MSS. 2073, of which there is a woodcut fac-simile in *Ormerod's Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 259.

original of St. George's race, with the change thereof, as it is now used."

Amery's gift of the cuppe or bell is alluded to by King in his *Vale Royal*, under the year 1609. "The bell or bowl, which are run for on St. George's day by horses, were provided by Mr. Robert Amery, sometime sheriff of this city, who the same day in this year brought them down to the Rood-Eye with great triumph."—See Orm. *Chesh.*, vol. i. p. 202.

The last recorded act of Amery's munificence to the citizens of Chester was in 1612, and is thus mentioned by Rogers:—"Also the said Mr. Robert Amorie caused the jacks* or boyes, which strike quarterly at St. Peter's at High-crosse, to be made and erected in A. D. 1612."

* A *jack* was a figure made in old public clocks to strike the bell on the outside at the quarters; of the same kind as those formerly at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and at Carfax Church in Oxford. "*Jack*, being the most familiar appellative, was frequently bestowed upon whatever bore the form, or seemed to do the work of a man or servant." Thus Shakespeare:—

K. Rich. Well, but what's o'clock?
Buck. Upon the stroke of ten.
K. Rich. Well, let it strike.
Buck. Why let it strike?
K. Rich. Because that, like a *jack*, thou keep'st the stroke,
Betwixt thy begging and my meditation.
Richard III., Act iv. Scene 2.

So, also, Decker:—

"But howsoever, if Powles *jacks* be once up with their elbowes, and quarelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the duke's gallery conteyne you any longer."—*Decker's Gul's Hornbook*, 1609.

See other examples in Nares's *Glossary*. See, also, Fr. Junii *Etymolog. Anglic.* v. *Jack*; and Douce's *Illustr. of Shakesp.* vol. ii. p. 38.

Mr. Amery died the following year. King, in alluding to this last generous act of his, gives the date of his death. "The jacks were set up at St. Peter's church, and the quarters were made to strike upon the clock, at the cost of Mr. Robert Amery, who died the 21st of September following." He was buried in the Church of St. Bridget, at Chester, on the 26th of the same month, as appears from an entry in the Parish Register:—"Burials 1613. Robertus Amery, 26th Sep." He left one son, Robert Amery, and two daughters, Alice and Ann. His will bears date the 8th Sept. 1613, and directs that he should be buried in the Parish Church of St. Bridget, Chester, in the same grave as his late father, Robert Amery, was buried—mentions his son Robert and his daughters Alice and Ann, his brother-in-law Edward Wall, his cousin Rowland Johnson, his sister Margaret Wall, his cousin Peter Drinkwater, one of the sheriffs of the said city—appoints his said son Robert, Trustee, and his said cousin Peter Drinkwater, and his brother-in-law Edward Wall, Executors—names his uncle, John Stone, of London, Esq., and his friend John Ecclestone, &c. The will was proved at Chester the 20th December, 1613, by the said Executors.

Of Richard Davies, the poet who wrote the verses, we know of no other work produced by him, nor are we able to furnish any particulars, beyond the fact of his being an inhabitant of Chester, or as he describes himself "her ill Townesman." The Editor, in this dearth of information, may perhaps be allowed to hazard a conjecture that he was a herald painter at Chester. He has in his possession a folio volume, containing a manuscript collection of

arms of the gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire emblazoned, having on the first page the arms of Charles I., and the date 1629, which formerly belonged to Dean Cholmondeley of Chester, who believed it to be a copy of some Herald's collection of arms at Chester. The volume, which is in the original binding, is lettered on the back, "Davies's Heraldry;" and it is not unlikely that such a pursuit would bring the poet in contact with Mr. Amery, the generous and public spirited sheriff of Chester, in marshalling and contriving those various Shows and Pageants, which he was so liberal in enacting for the amusement and delight of his fellow citizens at Chester. This, however, is mere conjecture, and to be taken only for so much as it is worth.

It might be thought from some parts of this Show, and especially from the speech of *Mercury*, that Prince Henry was present in Chester at its representation, but we know, from other sources, that this could not have been the case, and that he was at this time at his own residence at Richmond.

This excellent and much lamented Prince, Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of James I., by his Queen, Anne of Denmark, was born at Stirling Castle, Feb. 19, 1594, and was the first prince ever baptized in this realm with Protestant rites. He was the subject of frequent disputes between Queen Anne and her husband respecting the care and education of his early years, but grew up, under the direction of his father, remarkable for his wisdom and prudence, and distinguished for his manly and chivalrous spirit. It was for him that his royal and learned father wrote

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΔΩΡΟΝ, or his Majestie's Instructions to his dearest Sonne Henry the Prince. 4to. Edinb. 1599; and 8vo. Edinb. and Lond. 1603; which has been highly commended by several writers of the first distinction. In the same year that this Triumph was performed at Chester, and little more than a month after, Prince Henry was a delighted spectator of a much more splendid Pageant, given by his mother, in honour of himself, on his creation as Prince of Wales, which was celebrated with all the pomp of pageantry and show, aided by the poetical genius of Ben Jonson and Daniel,* and adorned by the exquisite taste of Inigo Jones.

But, in little more than two short years from that period the hopes of the people, which had rested on this promising prince, were destined to be destroyed, and the whole nation plunged into a state of grief, by his untimely death, of a putrid fever, (supposed to have been brought on by over exertion,) on the 6th November, 1612, in the eighteenth year of his age. His excellent and manly qualities had made him the hope and favourite of the nation, and few royal deaths have occasioned more general sorrow. Indeed, "in every

* "The Order and Solemnitie of the Creation of the High and Mightie Prince Henrie, Eldest Son to our sacred Soueraigne, Prince of Wales, and as it was celebrated in the Parliament House, on Monday, 4 June last past. Together with the Ceremonies of the Knights of the Bath, and other matters of special regard incident to the same. Whereunto is annexed the Royall Maske presented by the Queene and her Ladies, on Wednesday at night following.—4to. Printed at Britaines Bursse for John Budge, 1610. Tethys Festival: or the Queenes Wake. Celebrated at Whitehall, the fifth day of June, 1610. Deuised by Samuel Daniel, one of the Groomes of her Maiesties most Honourable priuie Chamber. 4to. Lond. Printed for John Budge, 1610."

respect," says the historian, "his merit seems to have been extraordinary. He had not reached his eighteenth year, and he already possessed more dignity in his behaviour, and commanded more respect than his father, with all his age, learning, and experience. Neither his high fortune, nor his youth, had seduced him into any irregular pleasures: business and ambition seem to have been his sole passion. His inclination, as well as exercises, were martial."* The number of testimonials to the merits and virtues of this Prince, or of mournful tributes in commemoration of the public calamity of his death, were so great, that a mere enumeration of them would extend to a considerable length. Mr. Park has given a list of twenty-six in the fourth volume of *Restituta*, but it might be very considerably extended.

Mr. Ormerod has slightly mentioned this "Triumph," in p. xii. of the Preface to his *History of Cheshire*, among a list of other publications relating to that county. He has also given an account of Amory's show of 1609, from King's *Vale Royal*, in the *Hist. Chesh.*, vol. i. p. 202; and another account of the same show from Rogers's MS. vol. i. p. 299. The reader may also compare Mr. Lysons's citations of the same show from other and varying copies in his *Magn. Britan.*, p. 588, with the programme of an intended show in 1610, in the note below. Robert Amery is also mentioned in some of the MSS. of the Holmes, in the list of city sheriffs.

There is no copy of this extremely rare Pageant in the British Museum. In the *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica*, there was one, No. 223, marked at £25, which was probably that from Reed's Sale, 6712, purchased by Mr. Hill. There is

* Hume.

another in the Bodleian Library, among the rich collection of books given by Mr. Gough to that institution. It was reprinted by Mr. Nichols, in the *Progresses, &c., of King James the First*, 4to, 1828, vol. ii. p. 291, from a transcript taken from a copy of this rare tract, formerly belonging to Mr. Strettell, at whose sale in 1820, No. 816, it was purchased for £11, by William Barnes Rhodes, Esq., of Lyon's Inn, (by whom it was lent to Mr. Nichols,) whose curious and extensive dramatic Library was sold by auction in 1825, when this copy, marked No. 462 in the catalogue, was sold for £8 12s. There were copies also in the Libraries of Mr. Dent, see Cat. part i. 985, and Mr. Heber, Cat. part iv. 1825. The present reprint is made from a copy in the possession of Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, kindly lent to the Editor for the purpose by that gentleman; to whom the members of the Chetham Society have been already indebted for a former publication, and whose kindness on the present occasion the Editor begs most gratefully to acknowledge. To George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S. F.S,A., his sincere thanks are also due, for directing his attention to some sources of information relating to this Pageant.

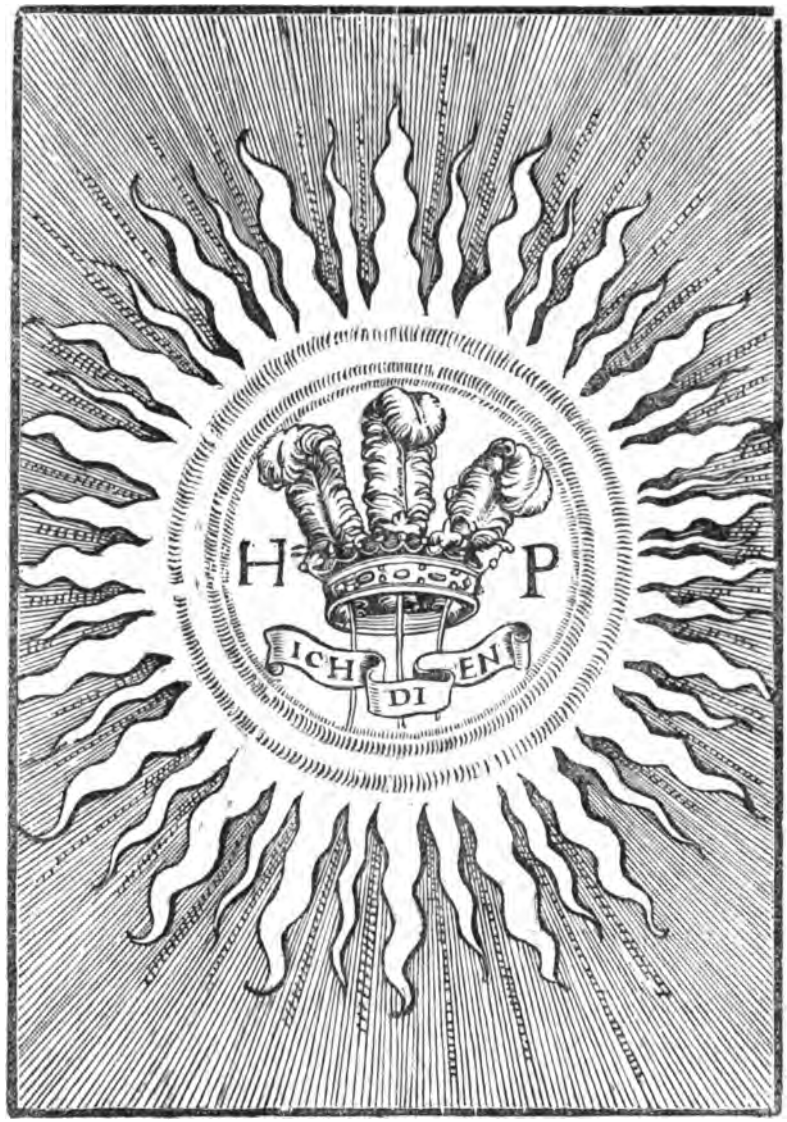
T. C.

CHESTERS

TRIVMPH IN HONOR OF HER PRINCE.

As it was performed vpon S. GEORGES *Day* 1610. *in the foreſaid* CITIE.

LONDON
Printed for *I. B.* and are to be Sold in Saint *Dunſtanes* Church-yard in Fleete-ſtreete.
1610.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To the High and Mightie Prince,

HENRY *Prince of Wales, Duke of* Cornwall and Rothſay, Earle of Cheſter, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the GARTER, &c.

CHESTER to her Prince.

Nto the boundleſſe Ocean, moſt dread Prince,
Of thy ſurmounting Great magnificence,
Doe we (poore Palatines*) from our beſt hearts,*
(Enlarg'd with Loue of thine admired Parts)
Bluſhing, obiect to thy deepe Iudgements eye,
The fruit (though poore) of rich Loues induſtrie.
Not that we are Ambitious, or that wee
Can thinke it worthy; of (moſt worthy) THEE.
But, with our beſt integritie, to ſhow
The Awfull Duetie which our Loues doe owe,
To thy great Greatneſſe; who (beyond compare)
Doth ſhine ſo bright in our Loues Hemiſphere
That, in thy right, our Hearts, Liues, Limmes and Swords,
Shall ſtretch our Actions farre beyond our Words.

Her ill Townesman,

Ri. Dauies.

TO THE READER.

Eader, to make a large Narration of nothing, were ſcarce woorth any thing; Yet, ſince it hath pleaſed the great giuer of all things, to infuſe life into poore *Animals* (as well as Spirit into more worthy Creatures) I haue by the importunitie of ſome friends (vpon honeſt conditions) let ſlip this priſoner, who like a poore *Peregrinator* (to purchaſe enlargment) is contented to paſſe through the Purgatorie of the Printing-houſe: Where (if by his good behauiour, he doe not merit Redemptiō) let him be preſt without pity a Gods name, and like a vituperous offender, be Stamped and Stared at, by the seuereſt Corrector, and trueſt Compoſitor. To be briefe, what was done, was ſo done, as being by the Approbation of many, ſaid to bee well done, then I doubt not, but it may merit the mercifull Conſtruction of ſome few, who may chance to Sweare t'was moſt excellently ill done. Zeale procured it; Loue deuiſ'd it; Boyes perform'd it; Men beheld it, and none but fooles diſpraiſed it. As for the further Diſcription of the buſineſſe, I referre to further relation; onely thus: The chiefeſt part of this people-pleaſing ſpectacle, conſiſted in three Bees, *viz. Boyes, Beaſts*, and *Bels*, *Bels* of a ſtrange amplitude and extraordinarie proportion; *Beaſts* of an excellent ſhape, and moſt admirable ſwiftneſſe, and *Boyes* of rare Spirit, and exquiſite performance. Which glorious Triumph, with much more, was meerely intended (as it was then thought) for the ioyfull celebration of *Cambers* boundleſſe glory.

R. D.

¶A briefe Relation of the moſt delightfull, pleaſant and rare Shewes, the which haue beene Enacted, ſet forth, and performed, within the moſt Auncient renowned Citie *Caer-leon*, now named CHESTER, vpon the Feſtiuall of our moſt worthy approued Engliſh Champian S. *George* his Day, being the 23. of *Aprill* 1610. and ſhall remaine and continue perpetually to future ages, as a memorable and worthy proiect, founded, deuiſed, and erected onely by the moſt famous, generous, and well deſeruing Citizen, Mr. ROBERT AMERIE, late Sherieffe of the ſaid Citie, redownding to the glory and praiſe of Almightie God for his benefits, immediately and bounteouſly powred vpon vs Chriſtians, and alſo in liew of the Homage, Fealtie, Alleagance, and Duetie, which wee doe owe and attribute vnto the KINGS moſt Excellent and magnificent Maieſtie, his Crowne and dignitie, and to the moſt vertuous and hopefull Heire Apparent, the PRINCE of *Wales*, with that Noble victor Saint *George*, our aforeſaid Engliſh Champion.

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1 A *Man by ſtrange deuiſes clyming to the toppe of a very high ſpire Steeple (ſtanding at the Market Croſſe, called S.* Peters *Steeple) carying an Auncient of our Colours of S.* George, *diſplaying the ſame vpon the ſaid Steeple, and fixing the ſame to the barre of Iron, that the Vane hangeth vpon: Likewiſe, ſounding a Drumme, ſhooting off a Peece, and flouriſhing a Sword, and ſtanding vpon the Croſſe of the ſaid barre of Iron, ſtood vpon his hands with his feete into the Ayre, very dangerouſly and wonderfully to the view of the beholders, with caſting Fire-workes very delightfull.*

The Particulars

2. *Two diſguiſed, called Greene-men, their habit Embroydred and Stitch'd on with Iuie-leaues with blacke-ſide, hauing hanging to their ſhoulders, a huge blacke ſhaggie Hayre, Sauage-like, with Iuie Garlands vpon their heads, bearing* Herculian *Clubbes in their hands, an artificiall Dragon, very liuely to behold, purſuing the Sauages entring their Denne, caſting Fire from his mouth, which afterwards was ſlaine, to the great pleaſure of the ſpectators, bleeding, fainting, and ſtaggering, as though hee endured a feeling paine, euen at the laſt gaſpe, and farewell.*

3. *One mounted on Horſebacke, bearing the Helmet and Shield of S.* George, *attended by three: One leading his Horſe, a Drumme ſounding before him, with S.* George *his Scutchin in the forehead of his Horſe.*

4 Fame *mounted on Horſebacke, with a Trumpet in her hand, pronouncing an Oration.*

5. Mercurie, *deſcending from heauen in a cloud, artificially Winged, a Wheele of fire burning very cunningly, with other Fire-workes, mounting to the height of the foreſaid Steeple vpon Coardes: with moſt pleaſant and mellodious harmonie at his approach.*

6. *Another repreſenting the forenamed and moſt worthy Citie* Cheſter, *mounted on Horſebacke: two Drummes ſounding before him, with the Armes of S.* George *vpon a Scutchin in the forehead of his Horſe.*

7. *Another with the Kings Armes, very richly Haroldized vpon a Shield: Alſo mounted on Horſebacke, with the Kings Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horſes forehead.*

8. *Another, making an Oration, in Honour of the King his Crowne and Emperiall Monarchie, likewiſe mounted on Horſebacke, with the Armes correſpondent in the forehead of his Horſe.*

9. *Another*

9. *Another, mounted on Horſebacke with a great Bell double Gilt, ſupported by foure Lyons Rampant, ſtanding vpon a leſſer Bell with a Clapper in it, the Kings Armes engrauen thereon, caried vpon a Scepter, Dedicated to the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, with many Trumpets ſounding cheerefully before him, with the Kings Armes vpon a Schutchin in the Horſes forehead.*

10. *Another with the Princes Armes vpon a Shield, very richly Haroldized, mounted on Horſebacke, with the Princes Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horſes foretoppe.*

11. *Another mounted on Horſebacke, deliuering an Oration in Honour of the Prince his Birth-right, and magnificent Creation, viz.* To the High and Mightie Prince HENRIE, Prince of VVales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothſay, Earle of Cheſter, &c. *with the Princes Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horſes forehead.*

12. *Another mounted on Horſebacke, with a maſſie Bell of Siluer, parcell Gilt, with the Princes Armes engrauen vpon it: Likewiſe ſupported by three Lyons Rampant, ſtanding vpon a lesser Bell, with a Clapper in it, caried vpon a Scepter, a noyſe of Cornets before the Bell, Dedicated to the Prince, with the Princes Armes vpon a Scutchin in the Horſes forehead.*

13. *Another mounted on Horſebacke with the Armes of S.* George *vpon a Shield, with the Armes of Saint* George *vpon a Scutchin in the forehead of the Horſe.*

14. Rumor *mounted on Horſebacke, pronouncing an Oration in Honour of the moſt worthy Chriſtian Engliſh Champian S.* George, *mounted on Horſebacke with the Armes of S.* George, *vpon a Scutchin in the forehead of the Horſe.*

15. *Another mounted on Horſebacke, with the moſt ancient and famous Standard of S.* George, *with the Armes of Saint* George *vpon a Scutchin in the Horſes forehead.*

16. *Another mounted on Horſebacke, bearing vpon a Scep-*

ter

CHESTERS TRIVMPH

IN HONOVR OF HER PRINCE.

FAME.

FRom blisfull Bowres of faire *Elizian* fields,
(The happy harbour of *Ioues* deereſt Deere)
From thence theſe Worthies (noted by their ſhields)
Are (by my conduct) thus ariued here.
I *Fame* that with a trice, doe ouer-fill
The Worlds wide eares with what I pleaſe to ſay,
Haue brought them thus, as t'were againſt the hill
Of higheſt *Lets*, to celebrate this *Day!*
This *Day*, that I so farre haue famouzed
That not a nooke of Earths huge Globe but knowes,
How in great *Britaine* t'is ſolemnized
With diuine Offices, and glorious Showes.
Then for th'encreaſe of this triumphant Mirth,
I'le inuocate the Gods Embaſſadour,
To be the Preſident of Heau'n to Earth;
And, from the Gods, ſalute your Gouernour.
Then come great *Nuntius* of th'immortall Gods,
From that all-ſwaying Senate of their *State;*
Come, I inuoke thee, with thy charming-rod
In glory come, this *Day* to celebrate.
The nine-fold Orbes of Heau'n, my words doe pierce;
Deſcend then, Tongues-man of the *Vniuerſe.*

Cheſters Triumph.

A Song of eight voyces for the ſhew in CHESTER on S. GEORGES day.

COme downe thou mighty meſſenger of bliſſe,
Come: we implore thee,
Let not thy glory be obſcur'd from vs
Who moſt adore thee:
Then come, O come great ſpirit
That we may ioyfull ſing,
Welcome, O welcome to earth
Ioues *deareſt darling.*

Lighten the eyes thou great Mercurian Prince,
Of all that view thee,
That by the luſtre of their optick ſenſe
They may purſue thee:
Whilſt with their voyces
Thy praiſe they ſhall ſing,
Come away
Ioues *deareſt darling.*

MERCVRIE *comes downe in a Cloude and ſpeakes thus.*

DOwne from the Throne of the immortall Gods,
From out the glorious euer-during Heau'ns,
And from the ſacred Powres celeſtiall
From thence I come, commanded by them all
To viſite Him whoſe rare report hath rung

VVithin

Within their eares, and ſcal'd the lofty clouds:
His erned fame on earth hath pierc'd the skie,
Aſcending vp vnto the higheſt Heau'ns;
And therewithall procur'd the ſacred Senate
In great regard to hold his worthineſſe:
For which intent, They all (with one accord)
To manifeſt the Loue to Him they owe,
Haue ſent me *Mercurie*, their Meſſenger,
To bring him ioyfull tydings of the ſame.
And to this place, directed by their Powres,
I am ariu'd (in happy time I hope)
To finde this happy God-beloued Man.
And loe behold on ſuddaine where I ſpie
This Fauorite ſo fauor'd of the Gods:
I will ſalute him with ſuch courteſie
As beſt beſeemes a wight of ſuch account.
All haile to thee high Iuſtice Officer;
Mercurie, Nuntius to the Powres diuine,
Hath brought thee greetings from their Deities.
And know (deere Sir) thy deedes and good deſerts,
Thy well diſposed Nature, Minde, and thought,
Thy zealous care to keepe their Lawes diuine,
Thy great compaſſion on poore wights diſtreſt,
Thy prudence, iuſtice, temp'rance, and thy truth,
And, to be briefe, thy vertues generall,
Haue mou'd them all from Heau'n, with one aſſent,
To ſend Me downe, to let thee vnderſtand
That thou art highly in their Fauors plac'd:
And, for the more aſſurance of the ſame,
Loe here a Fauour fauourably ſent
From them, by me, to thee, that thou maiſt know
Thy vertues here ſhall there rewarded bee

With endleſſe ioy, and perfect happineſſe.
Receaue the ſame, returning naught but thankes,
Which is as much as they require of thee,
My meſſage done, my taske thus brought to end,
I muſt returne and to the Heau'ns aſcend.

CHESTER.

HAile ſage Spectators, haile yee reu'rend Sires,
Haile yonger Brutes, whoſe worth ſelf *Worth* admires,
Whoſe ardent Loues both to the place, and vs,
Conſtraines our Loues to entertaine yee thus.
Welcome ten thouſand times yee blisfull criew,
Whoſe light lends luſter to the vulgar view.
Whoſe ſeuerall vertues, link'd with seuerall *Graces*,
Deſerues the Beſt, of our beſt Loues embraces.
The Romaine *Curtius* Romes great Fauorite,
(Whoſe daring Death did her from ſcathe acquite)
Was ne're more Welcome to the Romanes ſights,
Then are your ſelues, to theſe our choiſe delights.
To which kinde purpoſe our deſire intends
To entertaine you as our faſteſt friends,
With such *Olympian* ſports as ſhall approue
Our Beſt deuotion, and ſincearest Loue.
Such entertaine as beſt beſeemes your Rancks,
Wee'le ſtriue to giue you with our hartieſt thankes.
And ſo, to pleaſe your nicer appetites,
VVee'le feaſt youre paines with Pleaſures honied Sweets.
The rareſt viands Choiſe it ſelfe affords,
Shall o're abound vpon our bounteous bords,
And in the midſt of all our Iouiall ſolace,

VVe'le

VVee'le ſucke ſweet *Nectar* from the Paps of *Pallas.*
VVee'le cozen *France* of thoſe delitious Vines,
VVhere-hence they draine their brain-enchanting VVines
To cheere our hearts, and make you frolique ſo
As you ſhall ſwim in ioy, though ſunke in woe.
VVee'le Banquet you with ſuch variety
Of dulcet Fruites, whoſe ſweete Satiety
Shall ſeeme ſo pleaſing; as it ſhall intice
The Gods themſelues to ſurfet on their iuice.
Our beſt Pauilions, in their beſt attire,
Remonſtrate ſhall how much we doe deſire,
To ſatisfie your Expectations eyes,
VVith all that Arte can poſſibly deuiſe.
VVee'le paue our Streetes, with that Eye-pleaſing sand,
VVhich is of powre whole Kingdomes to command:
And for your more delight perfume we will
The Aire: nay, it ſweete Aires ſhall ouer-fill.
Our verdant Paſtures three pil'd greene in graine
Shall weare, to honour ſo your entertaine.
And round about the Meadowes as yee goe,
For peeping flowers the Graſſe shall ſcarſely ſhow
VVhat may be done, and willing hearts can doe
Shall be effected with aduantage too.
Wee'le furrow vp thoſe pety hills or heights,
That lie but in the way of our delights,
And with the Surpluſſe of this ſurquedrie,
Fill vp the places that too lowly lie
VVithin the liſt or proſpect of that place,
Aſſign'd this Triumph and triumphant Race.
VVhat e're our more then ſtrained vtmoſt-All,
Can poſſibly performe; performe we ſhall.

BRITAINE.

BRITAINE.

ILluſtrious *Britaine*, ſtately Seate of Kings,
VVhoſe boundleſſe glories inequiualent,
Doe ſo reflect on Fames orientall wings.
That o're the world they ſpred their blandiſhment.
VVhoſe influence (paſt compaſſe of conceit)
Endarts ſuch Sun-beames to obſcurer places,
That all the world by that reſplendant light,
Deriues from her their moſt peculiar graces.
Whoſe royall, clement, chaſt, and bounteous King,
(King; O too baſe a ſtile for his great worth)
Such radiant luſter to the Earth doth bring,
That like the Sunne it cheeres the totall North.
Then yeeld him honor Kings that glorious be;
Vaile to this (next the high'ſt) great King of Kings:
Who by his vertues graceth your degree,
And to the ſame immortall glory brings.
Great *Britaines* Greatneſſe (wonder of the North:
Admir'd of All whom vertues height admires)
VVe doe aſcribe vnto thy Match-leſſe worth,
Surmounting praiſe, to mount thy vertues higher.
And while me (*Britaine*) *Neptune* ſhal embrace,
Ile ruine thoſe, that ſpight thee, or thy Race.

CAMBRIA.

REnowmed *Camber*, *Britaines* true repoſe,
VVhoſe ardent zeale to her admired Prince,
Hath euer beene approu'd to friends and foes

To

To ſacrifice her bloud in his defence.
With high-ſwolne words of vaunt to thunder forth
How much we dare to doe in this reſpect,
Were more then meerely idle; ſince our worth
Shall ſhew it ſelfe in ſuch words true effect.
Our hopefull Prince whilſt *Cambers* Race doth Breath,
Shall they with faſt vnited might,
In his iuſt cauſe will their beſt Swords vnſheathe
Againſt the ſtout'ſt Oppoſer of his Right.
We ſcorne that *Wales* ſuch weaklings ſhould afford,
That dare not brauely front the eagerſt foe
At any Weapon (Piſtoll, Pike, or Sword)
And (like ſtout Warriours) giue him bloe for bloe.
But to our Prince (Great *Britaines* matchleſſe Heire)
As humbly low, as is his Greatneſſe high,
Our liues wee'le proſtrate with our beſt Deuoire,
To doe what may vndoe the Enemie.
Whose *Grace* is thought vpon this preſent day,
Which day Saint *George* hath blisfully created,
To take his Birth-right; with ſuch great ioy,
As ſuch a day was neuer conſecrated.
To memorize which more than blisfull Feaſt,
We are incited by the loue we owe him,
The ſame to celebrate, or at the leaſt
Our great, great ioy moſt thankfully to ſhew him.
Then naught remaines but that we all doe pray,
God bleſſe Prince HENRY Prop of Englands ioy.

RVMOR.

SAint *George* for England, is the Patrone Knight,
Whoſe euer-conquering, and all-daring hand,
Did put whole Hoaſts of Heathens foes to flight,

That did the vigour of his ſtrength with-ſtand.
He that did euer liue (a Champion ſtout)
With ſuch vndaunted holy-high reſolue,
That through the earth his fame did flie about,
Which ſhall not die till heauen and earth diſſolue.
Againſt the Heathen folke his force he prou'd,
By which he did decline their higheſt pride:
For which of heau'n and earth he was belou'd,
And made a glorious Saint when as he dide.
Vpon a hideous Dragon (whoſe thick ſcales
Like ſhields, that nought could pierce by force nor Arte
Did Bulwarke him) ſo faſt his Faulchion falls,
That he through them made way vnto his heart.
Whose rare atchiuements and whoſe rich renowne
(Flowing from matchleſſe Magnanimity)
Still makes them owners of great *Britaines* Crowne,
As in this day to crowne his memory.
Whoſe Fames bright Splendor, rarely to depaint
In colours rich according to his worth,
Would try the tongue of *Hermes*, ſith this Saint
Thus trauels *Britaines* glory to bring forth,
Many a Monſter he by force ſubdude,
And many a fiend incarnate he ſuppreſt,
Whoſe Sword did ſtill mowe downe their multitude,
So to imbarne them in hells restleſſe reſt.
When loe at length returning to the ſoile,
VVherein he firſt receau'd his vitall breath,
He ſpent his time religiouſly a-while,
Till Death had ſlaine him, who now conquers Death:
So, *Britaines* when they fight with cheere, they ſay,
God and Saint *George* for England to this day.

PEACE.

PEACE.

TO bring glad newes of future happy yeares,
Peace is the *Nuntius* that ſuch tydings beares.
VVho while the Scotch the Engliſh faire entreate,
And me embrace withall, I'le make them great.
No forraigne Nation ſhall affront their force
As long as I direct them in that courſe.
All raſh diſſentions and litigious braules,
I ſhall expell from their vnſhaken walls.
All ciuill Mutinies ſhall then ſurceaſe,
And Peace ſhall bring them euerlaſting Peace.
Inueterate hate ſo will I turne to loue,
As with one motion both ſhall iointly moue.
Brother with brother, nay, the foe with friend,
For mine and thine ſhall neuer more contend.
No maſſacre nor bloudy ſtratageme,
Shall ſtirre in Peaces new Ieruſalem.
No ciuill Diſcord, nor Domeſtick ſtrife
Shall e're annoy their Peace, much leſſe their life,
For (like to Oliue branches) they ſhall beare
Fruite that giues loue an appetite to beare.
VVhich mutuall concord dateleſſe ſhall endure
As long as loue can Peace to loue procure.
I'le binde their Loues with true Loues Gordian knot,
That rude *Diſſentions* hands vndoe it not:
And with a VVreath of euer-during Baies,
Crowne all your browes with peace-procured praiſe,
I'le rend the close-mouth'd rage of emulous ſtrife,
And wound Diſtraction, with Connexions knife.
And when damn'd Malice comes but once in ſight
I, with a vengeance, will ſuppreſſe her ſtraight.

I'le ſend pale Enuie downe to hell with ſpeed,
VVhere ſhe vpon her Snakes ſhall onely feed.
And with ſome pois'nous and inuenom'd Toade,
Her much more poyſonous ſelfe ſhall make aboade.
VVhich being done I'le ſend that baſe infection
(VVhose onely vertue is but baſe) Detraction
Her to aſſociate; where they both ſhall liue
As long as hell can life with horror giue:
And thus ſhall Peace their ioy perpetuate,
That loue (in loue) to ſtay this bleſſed State.

PLENTIE.

SInce *Plenty* ſtill co-operates with *Peace*,
Plenty ſhall bleſſe your baſket of encreaſe.
From whoſe aboundant ne're exhauſted ſtore,
You ſhall receaue much more then had before,
I'le ſtuffe your Barnes vp to the throat with graine,
VVhich ſhall all yours, and others ſtill ſuſtaine.
I'le fructifie the earth with rareſt fruites
Of ſundry ſhapes, and ſeuerall kinde of ſuites,
So as the Soile (that beares ſeed timely ſowne)
Vnder the burthen of their waight, ſhall groane.
In all aboundance I will reare your Beaſts,
VVhich ſhall maintaine your o're abounding Feaſts,
Fiſh, fowle, hearbs, graſſe, and all things whatſoere,
Shall at your dore be cheape, and nothing deere
I'le ſinke into the concaues of earthes molde,
And there hence pull and cull her pureſt golde,
And then will diue into the Ocean Deepes,
To raiſe the Treaſure which their *Neptune* keepes.
I'le fraight your ſhips with ſuch o're-fraighting ſtore,
That greedineſſe her ſelfe ſhall ſeeke no more.

No

No ſcarſity ſhall in your Land be found,
As long as I with Nature till your ground.
What ſhall I ſay? your life-ſupporting ſtaffe,
The ſtaffe of bread; I'le throw abroad like chaffe.
Then ſee how graciouſly the High'ſt hath sent yee
Peace, in all fulneſſe, in all fulneſſe *Plentie*.

ENVIE *and* LOVE.

Enuie. HIſſe. (*bus?*
Loue. Why how now *Enuie?* do'ſt thou hiſſe at *Phœ-*
E. Yes; and at *Cinthia* too, if ſhee anger vs.
L. Your reaſon *Enuie?*
E. Why? My reaſon's this,
To heare a Cat cry mewe, who can but hiſſe.
L. Out hiſſing Scorpion:
E. Out yee filthy Foole,
Enuie hath wit, to ſet ſuch Apes to ſchoole.
L. Malitious Monſter, thou incarnate Diu'll,
VVhoſe baſe condition, is the ſource of euill.
Thou enuious Bandogge, ſpeake and doe thy worſt,
He that regards it; is the moſt accurſt.
E. And he that thinks that Loue can e're be wiſe,
Hath neither iudgement, wiſedome, wit, nor eies.
L. Say thou abortiue, men-deteſted slaue,
VVhoſe onely vertue is, but to depraue
Mans beſt proceedings, ſpeake thou ſquint-eide Monſter,
VVhat is the cauſe which makes thee ſtill miſconſter?
E. Becauſe I hate to heare a want-wit preach
Beyond wits bounds, and wiſedomes boundleſſe reach:
To ſee a ſuperficiall Sot make ſhow
Of deeper skill then wit it ſelfe doth know.

L. VVhat is the ſolace *Enuie* counteth deepe?
E. Marie to ſee a VVolfe deuoure a Sheepe.
To ſee men-diuels breeding ſtill diſſention
Is ſport (me thinks) beyond all comprehenſion:
Or elſe a rich man hunger-pin'd with want,
To ſee an Army (when their foode is ſcant)
Eate their owne excrements; O this is ſport
For Enuie, that without this is all amort.
To ſee a droue of Drunkards like to Swine
Swilling their ſoules, in ſoule-o're-whelming wine.
To ſee a City burnt, or Barnes on fire,
To ſee a Sonne the Butcher of his Sire.
To ſee two Swaggerars eagerly to ſtriue,
VVhich of them both ſhall make the Hang-man thriue.
To ſee a good man poore, or wiſe man bare,
To ſee dame *Vertue* ouer-whelm'd with care.
To ſee a ruin'd Church, a Preacher dumbe,
A Kings childe periſh in the Mothers wombe.
To ſee a Miſer, who to haue his pelfe,
VVill take a rope and (deſp'rate) hang him ſelfe:
To ſee a virgine by a varlet vs'd,
Till ſhe by him to death be ſo abus'd.
Or elſe to ſee a Father ſucke the blood
Of his owne Spawne, O! theſe would doe me good.
But to behold a ranke of ruſtick Boyes
Shewing as childiſh people childiſh toyes
To grace a day with; O it grates my gall
To heare an apiſh Kitling catterwall.
Is it not harſh to heare a Marmeſet ſqueake
Vpon a ſtage a moſt vnioynted ſpeake?
And then to heare ſome ignorant Baboone,
Sweare that this Monky did ſurmount the Moone.

VVhen

VVhen as the Infants beſt is too too bad,
And which to heare would make a wiſe-man mad.
L. Thou damn'd Infection; damned from thy birth.
Abhor'd of heau'n, and odious to the earth,
How canſt thou euer hope to merit grace,
VVhen thy delight is but detraction baſe?
But ſince there is no ſigne of grace in that
Damn'd face of thine, which hell doth wonder at,
Loue ſhall coniure thee; that from this time forth,
Thou ne're frequent this Iland of the North.
Diue to the depth of deepeſt Stigian flood;
There ſucke thou Snakes, and Snakes there ſuck thy blood.
Or ſinke thou quite to the infernall deepe,
Where crawling Scorpions may about thee creepe.
And there among thoſe vermine vile beneath,
Belk vp that poiſon which thou here doſt breath.
Goe, I coniure thee, leaſt I make thee feele
The keeneſt edge of Wraths reuenging ſteele.
Burthen the earth no more, thou hatefull Toade
VVith ſuch a pondrous earth-anoying loade,
Goe with a vengeance goe, and ne're retire,
But weare out Time in euerlaſting fire.
Enuie. O I could grind and grate thee with my teeth,
L. No more thou Monſter; hence be gone forthwith;
E. Confuſion, death, plague, peſtilence, and piles,
Confound their ſoules who at mine anguiſh ſmiles,
Yet, ere I goe, I'le bid the beſt farewell,
Hoping ere long to meete their Ghoſts in hell.
L. Goe vgly Monſter, Loues Miſanthropos,
Sinke downe to tortour and continuall woes.
Heau'n excludes thee; Earth abhors thy ſight,
And greeues to beare the burthen of thy weight.

Sinke

Sinke to her center, there's thy Natiue reſt,
And neuer more be ſeene to ſpot her breſt:
So, haſt thee hence; and hence-forth I'le direct
My ſpeech to thoſe, whom I doe beſt affect:
Loue bids you welcome that are come in loue,
To ſee our ſports that *Enuie* doth reproue.

IOY.

ENuie auaunt, thou art no fit Compeere
T'aſſociate theſe our ſweet Conſociats heere.
Ioy doth exclude thee, who (to thy diſgrace)
Here ſpets Defiance in thy vgly face.
And that is more; thy euerlaſting ſhame
Shall be still blaſted by the Trumpe of *Fame:*
The powrefull tongue of facund *Mercury,*
Shall to the world diſplay thy Infamy.
Cheſter abhors thy preſence; *Britaine* hates thee;
And for a damned fury, *Camber* takes thee.
Peace, as a Herrald, ſhall proclaime to All,
That thou art damn'd by Iuſtice-Generall.
Plenty deteſts thy baſe Society,
VVho ſcornes thy hell-bred groſſe impietie.
And laſt of all, My Loue, in Loues defence
In ſpight of *Enuie,* ſhall ſend *Enuie* hence.
Wherefore auaunt; that all the I'le may ſing,
Now *Enuies* gone, in peace w'enioy our King.

After

After the running of the Horſes FAME *ſpeakes.*

WIth rich Characters of reſplendant gold,
Fame hath your names within her booke enrold:
Which till Time ſtayes his courſe ſhall glitter bright,
Maugre Detraction and fell Enuies ſpight

BRITAINE *to him that wan the beſt Bell.*

IN ſigne of victory which thou haſt gain'd,
This VVreath by thy faire front ſhall be ſuſtain'd.
VVhoſe greene leau'd branches vnto *Fame* ſhall tell
That thou didſt beſt deſerue the better Bell.

CAMBER *to the ſecond.*

TO crowne thy Temples with a ſecond vvreath,
Loe here doth *Camber* vnto thee bequeath
This fragrant Garland: ſith thou didſt excell
The beſt that ran but at the ſecond Bell.

RVMOR *to him that wan the Ring.*

THou that by either cunning, or by chaunce,
Didſt take the Ring with thy thrice happy Launce:
Here take of me (to raiſe thy vertues vp)
This vvreath of Balme, and polliſht ſiluer cup.

All together.

And ſo we all in all your ſeuerall Graces,
VVill with your fame o're-fill all times and places.

CHESTERS *laſt Speech.*

NO Action, though admir'd for Excellence,
No Practize, though of high'ſt preheminence
That can eſcape the Poliphemian eye
Of Enuie, that for euer lookes awry:
Yet notwithſtanding on your Loues depending,
Whoſe patient eares excludes all reprehending,
We here ſubmit our ſelues in humbleſt wiſe
Before the barre of your iudicious eyes,
What we preſent vnto your dainty eares
Is freed from ſcandalls: ſo is free from feares.
Onely your Loues which are our faireſt markes,
Muſt muzzle Enuie, when the Fury barkes
Vnto the beſt, we doubt not but our beſt
May purchaſe fauour; and for all the reſt
We doe expect but this poore kindneſſe from them,
That they would ſpeake but what ſhall well become them.
This being graunted: *Cheſter* doth inuite
Each noble worthy, and each worthy Knight,
To cloſe their ſtomacke with a ſmall repaſt,
Which may content a temperate curious taſt.
Meaſure our ardent Loues, with ſuch kinde meaſure,
As we afford you ſport, and giue you pleaſure:
And ſo wee'le leaue you with this ſolemne vow,
That whilſt we breath, our hearts ſhall honour you.

IF any Reader ſhall deſire to know
VVho was the Author of this pleaſing ſhow:

Let

Let him receaue aduertizement hereby
A Sheriffe (late of *Chefter*) AMERIE.
Did thus performe it; who for his reward,
Defires but Loue, and competent regard.

ROBERT AMERIE.

FINIS.

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NOTES.

NOTES.

DEDICATION, *l.* 3. "*Palatines,*"] *i. e.* Inhabitants of the Palatine city of Chester.

ADDRESS, *l.* 28. "*Camber,*"] *i. e.* Cambria, Wales.

BRIEFE RELATION, *l.* 4. "*Caer-leon.*"] Chester derived its name of Caer-leon, according to Higden in his *Polychronicon*, from an imaginary giant, called Leon Gawr or Vaur, the supposed founder, who is thus alluded to by Henry Bradshaw, a Benedictine monk of St. Werburgh's abbey, in that city, in his metrical *Life and History of St. Werburgh*, 4to, Pynson, 1521 :—

> "The founder of the city, as saith Polychronicon,
> Was Leon Gawr, a mighty strong giant."

It was also so called from Caer and Leon, the city of legions — or Caerleon ar Dufyr dwy — the city of legions upon the waters of Dee, from the circumstance of the twentieth legion of the Romans being stationed here for so long a period, of whom the giant above mentioned is supposed to be a mere personification. Thus Bradshaw again :—

> "Another city of legions we find also
> In the west part of England, by the water of Dee,
> Called Caer-Leon of Britons long ago,
> After named Chester, by great authority."

So, also, Harding, in his metrical *Chronicle*, 4to: 1543, chap. 89, fol. lxxxiiii.

> "In that same yere (603) of Chrystes incarnacion
> The Brytons all, dyd set their parlyament
> At *Carlion*, by good informacion
> *Cairlegeocester* hyght, as some men ment
> That Westchester is become of entent
> Where thei dyd chose, Cadwan unto their Kynge
> Them to defende, fro their foes warryng."

Drayton has thus alluded to these traditions in his *Polyolbion* :—

> ——————— "Fair Chester! call'd of old
> *Caerlegion* — whilst proud Rome her conquests here did hold
> Of those her legions known, the faithful station then,
> So stoutly held to tack, by the near North-Wales men.

Yet by her own right name, she'd rather called be,
As her the Britons term'd, *the fortress upon Dee*,—
Or vainly she may seem a miracle to stand,
Th' imaginary work of some huge *Giant's* hand."

PARTICULARS, 1. "*caryng an Auncient.*"] An ancient was a flag or standard. Thus Shakespeare, 1 *Hen.* iv. act. iv. sc. 2 :—

"Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an old fac'd *ancient*."

It was sometimes used for the officer who bore it, the ensign or standard bearer. Skinner, in his *Etymolog. Ling. Anglic.*, says that the word *ancient* is a corruption from ensign, signifying the same thing.

2. "*called Greene-men.*"] The Green-men, or Savage men as they were called, were frequently introduced in the public shows or pageants, and appear to have been very popular. They were sometimes clothed entirely with skins, and sometimes they were decorated with leaves of oak, or covered with ivy. It was in such a character that Gascoigne, the poet, appeared on a sudden before Queen Elizabeth during her entertainment at Kenilworth Castle, to take her, as it were, by surprise. "For aboot nien a clock, at the hither part of the Chase, whear torchlight attended ; oout of the woods in her Maiesties return, roughly came thear foorth *Hombre Saluagio*, with an Oken plant pluct up by the roots in his hande, himself forgrone all in moss and Iuy ; who, for parsonage, gesture, and utterauns beside, countenaunst the matter too very good liking, and had speech to effect." — See Robert Laneham's or Langham's *Letter from Killingwoorth Castle*, 8vo. b. l. 1575, p. 18.——Strutt, speaking of these Green-men, says they "were men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers." In his thirty-second Plate he has given at the bottom a representation, from Bate's *Book of Fireworks*, 1635, of a green-man, equipped in his proper habit, and flourishing his fire-club ; and at the top a savage man, or wode house, a character very common in the pageants of former times, and probably resembling the wild men.——In the second part of George Whetstone's very rare play of *The Historie of Promos and Cassandra*, 4to. 1578, after introducing some preparations for a pageant, act i. sc. 4., it is thus described in sc. 5 :—

"*Be.* The Wardens of the Marchantaylers are
Where (with themselves) they shall their Pageaunt place :
Phal. With what strange showes, doo they their Pageaunt grace.
Be. They haue *Hercules*, of monsters conqueryng,
Huge great *Giants*, in a forest fighting,
With *Lyons*, *Beares*, *Wolves*, *Apes*, *Foxes*, and *Grayes*,
Baiards, *Brockes*, &c.
Phal. O wondrous frayes.
Marry Syr, since they are prouided thus
Out of their wayes, God keepe Maister *Pediculus*."

Then enter, Sc. 6, "Two men apparrelled, lyke greene men at the Mayor's feast, with clubbes of fyre worke,—

Phal. This geare fadgeth now, that these fellowes peare,
Friendes where waight you?
First. In Jesus streete to keepe a passadge cleare
That the King and his trayne, may passe with ease.
Phal. O, very good.
Second. Ought else Syr, do you please?
Phal. No, no: about your charge.
Both. We are gone.—— *Exeunt.*"

It appears from this that the green-men were frequently employed to attend the pageants, and to clear the way for the royal and other principal personages in the procession.—See Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England*, 4to. 1810, pp. 224 and 334, and the Introduction, p. xxiv.

2. "*an artificiall Dragon.*"] An artificial dragon was as necessary and important a figure in these ancient Pageants, as a giant was in the procession at a Lord Mayor's Show. Representations of this kind found particular favour in the eyes of our ancestors, and the lively and graphic description of the dragon's death here given, "bleeding, fainting, and staggering, as though he endured a feeling paine, even at the last gaspe," and pursued by the "huge, savage-like Greene-men, bearing Herculian clubbes in their hands," no doubt contributed much "to the great pleasure of the spectators." Among the payments for these shows, still existing in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, there are several entries relating to this subject of the dragon. Among others, is an agreement between Sir Lawrence Smith, mayor of Chester, and two artists —

"For the annual painting of the city's four giants, one unicorn, one dromedarye, one luce, one asse, one *dragon*, six hobby-horses, and sixteen naked boys."
"For painting the beasts and hobby-horses, 43s. 0d."

In 1657—

"For the making new the dragon, 5s.—and for six naked boys to beat at it, 6s."

See Lysons's *Chesh.* p. 583-4. "On Midsummer eve it was customary annually at Burford, in Oxfordshire, to carry a *dragon* up and down the town, with mirth and rejoicing; to which they also added the picture of a giant. Dr. Plot tells us, this pageantry was continued in his memory, and says it was established, at least the dragon part of the show, in memory of a famous victory obtained near that place by Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, over Ethelbald, King of Mercia, who lost his standard, surmounted by a golden dragon, in the action."—See Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 319. We are informed that at this day a dragon is still continued to be carried before the mayor at the annual procession in the city of Norwich, which is afterwards laid up and preserved in St. Andrew's Hall. The

reader may see more on this subject in the *Introduction* to Mr. Fairholt's interesting volume on *The History of Lord Mayors' Pageants*, printed for the Percy Society in 1841. See pp. xxxvii. &c. &c.

7. "*Haroldized,*"] *i. e.* heraldized or blazoned.

22. "*the Roodes.*"] From the Anglo-Saxon pobe, Crux, a cross or crucifix. See Note in the Preface, p. vi.

FAME, *l.* 8. "*Lets,*"] *i. e.* hindrances or impediments.

> "All *lets* are now removed."
> *Microcosmus.*

See Nares's *Glossary*.

L. 9. "*famouzed,*"] *i. e.* celebrated.

> "The painfull warrior *famosed* for worth."
> *Shakesp. Sonnet* 25.

See Nares's Glossary for other instances.

L. 14. "*the Gods Embassadour,*"] *i. e.* Mercury.

CHESTER, *l.* 2. "*whose worth self Worth admires,*"] *i. e.* Worth itself.

L. 10. "*scathe.*"] Hurt, destruction.

L. 17. "*entertaine,*"] *i. e.* entertainment.

L. 41. "*three piled green.*"] A metaphor from the pile of velvet, signifying the finest and most perfect green. Thus Shakesp. *Love's Labours Lost.* Act v. sc. 2:

> "*Three-piled* hyperboles."

See Douce's *Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 240.

L. 49. "*surquedrie.*"] Pride or presumption, from the old French word *surcuiderie.* "Hoc a *Sur*, super, et *cuider*, cogitare, imaginari sc. vitium ejus qui nimis magnifice de se sentit." — Chaucer thus defines it in his *Persone's Tale:* "Presumption is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do; and this is called *surquidrie.*" — It is used here for excess, as in the following passage: —

> "That which I deemed Bacchus' *surquedry,*
> Is grave, and staied, civill sobrietie."
> *Marston's Sat.* i. 5.

See, also, other instances in Nares's *Glossary*.

BRITAINE, *l.* 14. "*vaile.*"] To bow with submission, to yield, to give place.

CAMBRIA, *l.* 19. "*Deuoire.*"] Duty or service.

L. 25. "*memorize.*"] To record, to render memorable. Thus Shakespeare:—

> "From her
> Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
> In it be *memoriz'd*.
> *Hen.* viii. act iii. sc. 2.

RUMOR, *l.* 28. "*imbarne.*"] To enclose or shut up.

PEACE, *l.* 9. "*surcease.*"] To cease; a common Shakesperian word, though now obsolete:—

> "I will not do't
> Lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth."
> *Coriolanus*, act iii. sc. 2.

ENUIE, *l.* 12. "*Thou enuious Bandogge.*"] A mastiff or bull-dog, kept chained or tied up on account of his ferocity, and therefore, properly *band-dog*.—Cole, in his *Dictionary*, 1679, renders it *canis catenatus*.—Thus introduced by Shakespeare, in his description of night:—

> "The time when screech-owls cry, and *ban-dogs* howl,
> And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves."
> 2 *K. Henry* vi, act i. sc. 4.

L. 31. "*all amort.*"] "*All amort*, ut dicimus de viro præ nimis profundis cogitationibus quasi obstupescente, et ecstasi abrepto, a Fr. G. *amorti* part. verbi *amortir*, morte extinguere." *Skinner*.——Half dead, drooping, dejected, from the French *a la mort*.—Thus used by Shakespeare:—

> *Tal.* "What all a-mort?"
> 1 *K. Henry* vi. act iii. sc. 2.
>
> "How fares my Kate? What, sweeting, all amort."
> *Taming of the Shrew*, act iv. sc. 3.

L. 52. "*Marmeset..*"] A marmoset, a small monkey; from the French *marmouset, marmot*, It. *Marmotta*.

L. 84. "*tortour.*"] Torture.

BRITAINE, *l.* 4. "*thou didst best deserve the better Bell.*"] The Bell appears to have been first given as a prize to be run for during the mayoralty of Henry Gee, in the 31st year of King Henry the Eighth, A.D. 1539. It is probable that the old

adage, "to bear the bell," was derived from this custom of running for a bell as a prize, from whence the following epitaph :—

" Here lyes the man whose horse did gaine
The *bell*, in race on Salisbury plain."
Camden's Rem. p. 348.

The races were formerly called bell courses, because, as we see above, the prize was a silver bell. The bell and the bowl formerly contended for at the ancient Chester races have long since been changed into the ordinary prizes at such meetings.

If any Reader shall desire to know
Who was the Author of this pleasing show :
Let him receaue aduertizsnent hereby
A Sheriffe (late of Chester) AMERIE.
Did thus performe it ; who for his reward,
Desires but Loue, and competent regard.
ROBERT AMERIE.]

These last six lines were probably composed by Amery himself, as the address or l'envoy to the reader, at that period frequently subjoined to poems and other works from the author. They are not intended to convey to the reader the idea that he was the writer of the verses in this little work, which we have already shown were composed by Richard Davies "the poet," but that he was "the author" or "contriver of this pleasing show," and that it was celebrated under his superintendence. Without giving the whole account of the exhibition, as drawn up in the hand-writing of Mr. Amery himself, and still preserved among the Harl. MSS., No. 2150, folio 356, which varies in some degree from the one in the present volume, and which may be seen both in Lysons's *Mag. Brit.*, p. 589, and more correctly in Ormerod's *Hist. Chesh.* vol. 1, p. 297, we quote the concluding address by Amery, because the lines are totally different from the present :—

" When all is done, then judge what you have seene, and soe speak on yor mynd, as you fynde. The actor for the p'sent
ROBERT AMORY.

Amor is love and Amory is his name
That did begin this pomp and princelye game,
The charge is great to him that all begun,
Let him be satisfyed now all is done."

Mr. Ormerod says, "The last line has been erased, and in the hand-writing of one of the Randle Holmes is substituted this line, not very creditable to the corrector—

" Who now is sattisfiied to see all so well done."

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Barton, Thomas, Manchester
Bayne, Rev. Thos. Vere, M.A., Broughton, Manchester
Beamont, William, Warrington
Beard, Rev. John R., D.D., Stony Knolls, near Manchester
Beardoe, James, Manchester
Beever, James F., Manchester
Bellairs, Rev. H. W., M.A., London
Bentley, Rev. T. R., M.A., Manchester
Birley, Hugh Hornby, Broom House, near Manchester
Birley, Hugh, Didsbury, near Manchester
Birley, Richard, Manchester
Birley, Thos. H., Manchester
Bohn, Henry, London
Booth, Benjamin W., Manchester
Booth, John, Barton-upon-Irwell
Booth, William, Manchester
Boothman, Thomas, Ardwick, near Manchester
Botfield, Beriah, M.P., Norton Hall, Northamptonshire
Bower, George, London
Brackenbury, Ralph, Manchester
Bradbury, Charles, Salford
Bradshaw, John, Weaste House, near Manchester
Brooke, Edward, Manchester
Brooke, James Brown, Ashton-under-Lyne
Brooks, Samuel, Manchester
Broome, William, Manchester
Brown, Robert, Preston
Buckley, Edmund, M.P., Ardwick, near Manchester
Buckley, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Old Trafford, near Manchester
Buckley, Nathaniel, F.L.S., Rochdale
Burlington, The Earl of, Holkar Hall

Calvert, Robert, Salford
Cardwell, Rev. Edward, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall and Camden Professor, Oxford
Cardwell, Edward, M.P., M.A., Regent's Park, London
Chadwick, Elias, M.A., Swinton Hall, near Manchester
Cheshyre, Mrs., Pendleton, near Manchester
Chester, The Bishop of
Chichester, The Bishop of
Chippindall, John, Chetham Hill, near Manchester
Clare, Peter, F.R.A.S., Manchester
Clarke, George, Crumpsall, near Manchester
Clayton, Japheth, Pendleton, near Manchester
Clifton, Rev. R. C., M.A., Canon of Manchester
Consterdine, James, Manchester
Cook, Thomas, Gorse Field, Pendleton, near Manchester
Cooper, William, Manchester
Corser, George, Whitchurch, Shropshire
Corser, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Stand, near Manchester
Cottam, S. E., F.R.A.S., Manchester
Coulthart, John Ross, Ashton-under-Lyne
Crook, Thomas A., Rochdale
Cross, William Assheton, Redscar, near Preston
Crossley, George, Manchester

Crossley, James, Manchester
Crossley, John, M.A., Scaitcliffe House, Todmorden
Currer, Miss Richardson, Eshton Hall, near Skipton

Daniel, George, Manchester
Darbishire, Samuel D., Manchester
Darwell, James, Manchester
Darwell, Thomas, Manchester
Davies, John, M.W.S., Manchester
Dawes, Matthew, F.G.S., Westbrooke, near Bolton
Dearden, James, The Orchard, Rochdale
Dearden, Thomas Ferrand, Rochdale
Delamere, The Lord, Vale Royal, near Northwich
Derby, The Earl of, Knowsley
Dilke, C. W., London
Dinham, Thomas, Manchester
Driver, Richard, Manchester
Dugard, Rev. George, M.A., Birch, near Manchester
Dyson, T. J., Tower, London

Earle, Richard, Edenhurst, near Prescott
Eccles, William, Wigan
Egerton, The Lord Francis, M.P., Worsley Hall
Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey, Bart., M.P., Oulton Park, Tarporley
Egerton, Wilbraham, Tatton Park
Ely, The Bishop of
Eyton, J. W. K., F.S.A. L. & E., Elgin Villa, Leamington

Faulkner, George, Manchester
Feilden, Joseph, Witton, near Blackburn
Fenton, James, Jun., Lymm Hall, Cheshire
Fernley, John, Manchester
Ffarrington, J. Nowell, Worden, near Chorley
Ffrance, Thomas Robert Wilson, Rawcliffe Hall, Garstang
Fleming, Thomas, Pendleton, near Manchester
Fleming, William, M.D., Ditto
Fletcher, John, Haulgh, near Bolton
Fletcher, Samuel, Broomfield, near Manchester
Fletcher, Samuel, Ardwick, near Manchester
Flintoff, Thomas, Manchester
Ford, Henry, Manchester
Fraser, James W., Manchester
Frere, W. E., Rottingdean, Sussex

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Garner, J. G., Manchester
Garnett, William James, Quernmore Park, Lancaster
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Gibb, William, Manchester
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Gladstone, Robert, Withington, near Manchester
Gordon, Hunter, Manchester
Gould, John, Manchester
Grant, Daniel, Manchester
Grave, Joseph, Manchester
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Gray, James, Manchester
Greaves, John, Irlam Hall, near Manchester
Greenall, G., Walton Hall, near Warrington
Grey, The Hon. Booth
Grosvenor, The Earl
Grundy, George, Chetham Fold, near Manchester

Hadfield, George, Manchester
Hailstone, Edward, F.S.A., Horton Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire
Hardman, Henry, Bury, Lancashire
Hardy, William, Manchester
Hargreaves, George J., Hulme, Manchester
Harland, John, Manchester
Harrison, William, Brearey, Isle of Man
Harter, James Collier, Broughton Hall, near Manchester
Harter, William, Hope Hall, near Manchester
Hately, Isaiah, Manchester
Hatton, James, Richmond House, near Manchester
Hawkins, Edward, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., British Museum, London
Heelis, Stephen, Manchester
Henshaw, William, Manchester
Herbert, Hon. and Very Rev. Wm., Dean of Manchester
Heron, Rev. George, M.A., Carrington, Cheshire
Heywood, Sir Benjamin, Bart., Claremont, near Manchester
Heywood, James, F.R.S., F.G.S., Acresfield, near Manchester
Heywood, John Pemberton, near Liverpool
Heywood, Thomas, F.S.A., Hope End, Ledbury, Herefordshire
Heywood, Thomas, Pendleton, near Manchester
Heyworth, Lawrence, Oakwood, near Stockport
Hibbert, Mrs., Salford
Hickson, Charles, Manchester
Hinde, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Winwick, Warrington
Hoare, G. M., The Lodge, Morden, Surrey
Hoare, P. R., Kelsey Park, Beckenham, Kent
Holden, Thomas, Summerfield, Bolton
Holden, Thomas, Rochdale
Holme, Edward, M.D., Manchester
Hughes, William, Old Trafford, near Manchester
Hulme, Davenport, M.D., Manchester
Hulme, Hamlet, Medlock Vale, Manchester
Hulton, Rev. A. H., M.A., Ashton-nnder-Lyne
Hulton, Rev. C. G., M.A., Chetham College, Manchester
Hulton, H. T., Manchester
Hulton, W. A., Preston
Hunter, Rev. Joseph, F.S.A., London

Jackson, H. B., Manchester
Jackson, Joseph, Ardwick, near Manchester
Jacson, Charles R., Barton Lodge, Preston
James, Rev. J. G., M.A., Habergham Eaves, near Burnley
James, Paul Moon, Summerville, near Manchester
Jemmett, William Thomas, Manchester
Johnson, W. R., Manchester
Johnson, Rev. W. W., M.A., Manchester
Jones, Jos., Jun., Hathershaw, Oldham
Jones, W., Manchester
Jordan, Joseph, Manchester

Kay, James, Turton Tower, Bolton
Kay, Samuel, Manchester
Kelsall, Strettle, Manchester
Kendrick, James, M.D., F.L.S., Warrington
Kennedy, John, Ardwick House, near Manchester
Ker, George Portland, Salford
Kershaw, James, Green Heys, near Manchester
Kidd, Rev. W. J., M.A., Didsbury, near Manchester

Langton, William, Manchester
Larden, G. F., M.A., Brotherton, Yorkshire
Legh, G. Cornwall, M.P., F.G.S., High Legh, Cheshire
Leeming, W. B., Salford
Leigh, Rev. Edward Trafford, M.A., Cheadle, Cheshire
Leigh, Henry, Moorfield Cottage, Worsley
Leresche, J. H., Manchester
Lloyd, William Horton, F.S.A., L.S., Park-square, London
Lloyd, Edward Jeremiah, Oldfield House, Altringham
Lomas, Edward, Manchester
Lomax, Robert, Harwood, near Bolton
Love, Benjamin, Manchester
Lowndes, William, Egremont, Liverpool
Loyd, Edward, Green Hill, Manchester
Lycett, W. E., Manchester
Lyon, Edmund, M.D., Manchester
Lyon, Thomas, Appleton Hall, Warrington

McClure, William, Peel Cottage, Eccles
McFarlane, John, Manchester
McKenzie, John Whitefoord, Edinburgh
McVicar, John, Manchester
Mann, Robert, Manchester
Mare, E. R. Le, School Lodge, Cheshire
Markland, J. H., F.R.S., F.S.A., Bath
Markland, Thomas, Mab Field, near Manchester
Marsden, G. E., Manchester
Marsden, William, Manchester
Marsh, John Fitchett, Warrington
Marshall, Miss, Ardwick, near Manchester
Marshall, William, Penwortham Hall, Preston
Marshall, Frederick Earnshaw, Ditto
Marshall, John, Ditto
Mason, Thomas, Copt Hewick, near Ripon
Master, Rev. Robert M., M.A., Burnley
Maude, Daniel, M.A., Salford
Millar, Thomas, Green Heys, near Manchester
Molyneux, Edward, Chetham Hill, Manchester
Monk, John, Manchester
Moore, John, F.L.S., Cornbrook, near Manchester
Mosley, Sir Oswald, Bart., Rolleston Hall, Staffordshire
Murray, James, Manchester

Nield, William, Mayfield, Manchester
Nelson, George, Manchester
Neville, James, Beardwood, near Blackburn
Newall, Mrs. Robert, Littleborough, near Rochdale
Newall, W. N., Wellington Lodge, Littleborough
Newbery, Henry, Manchester
Nicholson, William, Thelwall Hall, Warrington
Norris, Edward, Manchester
Norwich, The Bishop of

Ormerod, George, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire
Ormerod, George Wareing, M.A., F.G.S., Manchester
Ormerod, Henry Mere, Manchester
Owen, John, Manchester

Parkinson, Rev. Richard, B.D., Canon of Manchester
Patten, J. Wilson, M.P., Bank Hall, Warrington
Pedley, Rev. J. T., M.A., Peakirk-cum-Glinton, Market Deeping
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart., M.P., Drayton Manor
Peel, George, Brookfield, Cheadle
Peel, Joseph, Singleton Brook, near Manchester
Peet, Thomas, Manchester
Pegge, John, Newton Heath, near Manchester
Percival, Stanley, Liverpool
Philips, Mark, M.P., The Park, Manchester
Philippi, Edward Theod., Belfield Hall, near Rochdale
Phillips, Shakspeare, Barlow Hall, near Manchester
Phillipps, Sir Thomas, Bart., Middle Hill, Worcestershire
Piccope, Rev. John, M.A., Farndon, Cheshire
Pickford, Thomas, Mayfield, Manchester
Pickford, Thomas E., Manchester
Pierpoint, Benjamin, Warrington
Pilkington. George, Manchester
Pilling, Charles R., Caius College, Cambridge
Plant, George, Manchester
Pooley, Edward, Manchester
Pooley, John, Hulme, near Manchester
Porrett, Robert, Tower, London
Prescott, J. C., Summerville, near Manchester
Price, John Thomas, Manchester

Radford, Thomas, M.D., Higher Broughton, near Manchester
Raffles, Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., Liverpool
Raines, Rev. F. R., M.A., F.S.A., Milnrow Parsonage, Rochdale
Reiss, Leopold, High Field, near Manchester
Rickards, Charles H., Manchester
Ridgway, Mrs., Ridgemont, near Bolton
Ridgway, John Withenshaw, Manchester
Robson, John, Warrington
Roberts, W. J., Liverpool
Roby, John, M.R.S.L., Rochdale
Royds, Albert Hudson, Rochdale

Samuels, John, Manchester
Sattersfield, Joshua, Manchester
Scholes, Thomas Seddon, High Bank, near Manchester
Schuster, Leo, Weaste, near Manchester
Sever, Charles, Manchester
Sharp, John, Lancaster
Sharp, Robert C., Bramall Hall, Cheshire
Sharp, Thomas B., Manchester
Sharp, William, Lancaster
Sharp, William, London
Simms, Charles S., Manchester

Smith, Rev. Jeremiah, D.D., Leamington
Simms, George, Manchester
Skaife, John, Blackburn
Skelmersdale, The Lord, Lathom House
Smith, Junius, Strangeways Hall, Manchester
Smith, J. R., Old Compton-street, London
Sowler, R. S., Manchester
Sowler, Thomas, Manchester
Spear, John, Manchester
Standish, W. J., Duxbury Hall, Chorley
Stanley, The Lord, M.P., Knowsley
Sudlow, John, Jun., Manchester
Swain, Charles, F.R.S.L. Cheetwood Priory, near Manchester.
Swanwick, Josh. W., Hollins Vale, Bury, Lancashire

Tabley, The Lord De, Tabley, Cheshire
Tattershall, Rev. Thomas, D.D., Liverpool
Tatton, Thos., Withenshaw, Cheshire
Tayler, Rev. John James, B.A., Manchester
Taylor, Thomas Frederick, Wigan
Teale, Josh., Salford
Thomson, James, Manchester
Thorley, George, Manchester
Thorpe, Robert, Manchester
Tobin, Rev. John, M.A., Liscard, Cheshire
Townend, John, Polygon, Manchester
Townend, Thomas, Polygon, Manchester
Turnbull, W. B., D.D., Edinburgh
Turner, Samuel, F.R.S, F.S.A., F.G.S., Liverpool
Turner, Thomas, Manchester

Vitrè, Edward Denis De, M.D., Lancaster

Walker, John, Weaste, near Manchester
Walker, Samuel, Prospect Hill, Pendleton
Wanklyn, J. B., Salford
Wanklyn, James H., Crumpsall House, near Manchester
Warburton, R. E. E., Arley Hall, near Northwich
Ware, Samuel Hibbert, M.D., F.R.S.E., Edinburgh
Wareing, Ralph, Manchester
Westhead, Joshua P., Manchester
Whitehead, James, Manchester
Whitelegg, Rev. William, M.A., Hulme, near Manchester
Whitmore, Edward, Jun., Manchester
Whitmore, Henry, Manchester
Wilson, William James, Manchester
Wilton, The Earl of, Heaton House
Winter, Gilbert, Stocks, near Manchester
Worthington, Edward, Manchester
Wray, Rev. Cecil Daniel, M.A., Canon of Manchester
Wright, Rev. Henry, M.A., Mottram, St. Andrew's, near Macclesfield
Wroe, Thomas, Manchester

Yates, Joseph B., West Dingle, Liverpool
Yates, Richard, Manchester

DR. *WILLIAM LANGTON, Treasurer, in account with the Chetham Society*, 1843. CR.

1843.		L.	S.	D.
	To 22 Compositions @ £10	220	0	0
	,, 328 Subscriptions	328	0	0
Dec. 31.	,, Interest from Sir B. Heywood and Co., Bankers	4	16	0
		£552	16	0

1844.				
March 1.	To Balance	£449	1	4

1843.		L.	S.	D.
April 13.	By Expenses incurred by Honorary Secretary	2	12	4
May 6.	,, Ditto ditto	1	4	4
23.	,, Stationery	0	2	0
July 25.	,, Paid Sowler, printing and advertising	6	18	6
,, ,,	,, Taylor and Garnett	1	10	6
,, ,,	,, Bradshaw and Co., Circulars	0	9	0
Aug. 26.	,, Remitted to Mr. Hawkins, for transcribing Sir W. Brereton's Travels	5	5	0
Dec. 12.	,, Richards, printer, viz. Sir W. Brereton's Travels, and general printing	81	19	0
,, 28.	,, Stamped Envelopes	2	4	6
,, 31.	,, Postages	0	14	6
1844.				
Jan. 16.	,, Simms and Co., carriage of packages and Stationery	0	15	0
		103	14	8
Mar. 1.	,, Balance	449	1	4
		£552	16	0

AUDITED,

JOHN MOORE.

GEORGE PEEL.

EDWARD WHITMORE, in place of T. W. WINSTANLEY, deceased.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE CHETHAM SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1843.

Brereton's Travels.

Chester's Triumph in Honor of her Prince.

The Lancashire Civil War Tracts.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Pott's Discovery of Witches in the County of Lancaster, from the edition of 1613.

The Life of the Rev. Adam Martindale, Vicar of Rostherne, in Cheshire, from the MS. in the British Museum. (4239 Ascough's Catalogue.)

Dee's Compendious Rehearsal, and other Autobiographical Tracts, not included in the recent Publication of the Camden Society edited by Mr. Halliwell, with his Collected correspondence.

Iter Lancastrense, by Dr. Richard James; an English Poem, written in 1636, containing a Metrical Account of some of the Principal Families and Mansions in Lancashire; from the unpublished MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

WORKS SUGGESTED FOR PUBLICATION.

Selections from the Unpublished Correspondence of the Rev. John Whittaker, Author of the History of Manchester, and other Works.

More's (George) Discourse concerning the Possession and Dispossession of Seven Persons in one Family in Lancashire, from a Manuscript formerly belonging to Thoresby, and which gives a much fuller Account of that Transaction than the Printed Tract of 1600; with a Bibliographical and Critical Review of the Tracts in the Darrel Controversy.

A Selection of the most Curious Papers and Tracts relating to the Pretender's Stay in Manchester in 1745, in Print and Manuscript.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian Classis of Manchester and the Neighbourhood, from 1646 to 1660, from an Unpublished Manuscript.

Catalogue of the Alchemical Library of John Webster, of Clitheroe, from a Manuscript in the Rev. T. Corser's possession; with a fuller Life of him, and List of his Works, than has yet appeared.

Correspondence between Samuel Hartlib (the Friend of Milton), and Dr. Worthington, of Jesus College, Cambridge (a native of Manchester), from 1655 to 1661, on various Literary Subjects.

"Antiquities concerning Cheshire," by Randall Minshull, written A.D. 1591, from a MS. in the Gough Collection.

Register of the Lancaster Priory, from a MS. (No. 3764) in the Harleian Collection.

Selections from the Visitations of Lancashire in 1533, 1567, and 1613, in the Herald's College, British Museum, Bodleian, and Caius College Libraries.

Selections from Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Randal Holmes's Collections for Lancashire and Cheshire (MSS. Harleian), and Warburton's Collections for Cheshire (MSS. Lansdown).

Annales Cestrienses, or Chronicle of St. Werburgh, from the MS. in the British Museum.

A Reprint of Henry Bradshaw's Life and History of St. Werburgh, from the very rare 4to. of 1521, printed by Pynson.

The Letters and Correspondence of Sir William Brereton, from the original MSS., in 5 vols. folio, in the British Museum.

A Poem, by Laurence Bostock, on the subject of the Saxon and Norman Earls of Chester.

Bishop Gastrell's Notitia Cestriensis, on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of Chester, from the original MS.

History of the Earldom of Chester, collected by Archbishop Parker, entitled De Successione Comitum Cestriæ a Hugone Lupo ad Johannem Scoticum, from the original MS. in Ben'et College Library, Cambridge.

Volume of Funeral Certificates of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Volume of Early Lancashire and Cheshire Wills.

A Selection of Papers relating to the Rebellion of 1715, including Clarke's Journal of the March of the Rebels from Carlisle to Preston.

A Memoir of the Chetham Family, from original documents.

The Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome, M.A., from the original MS. in the possession of his descendant, the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A., Rector of Shenley, Herts.

Lucianus Monacus de laude Cestrie, a Latin MS. of the 13th century, descriptive of the walls, gates, &c., of the City of Chester, formerly belonging to Thomas Allen, DD., and now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Richard Robinson's Golden Mirrour, Bk. lett. 4to. Lond., 1580. Containing Poems on the Etymology of the names of several Cheshire Families; from the exceedingly rare copy formerly in the collection of Richard Heber, Esq., (see Cat. pt. iv. 2413,) and now in the British Museum.

A volume of the early Ballad Poetry of Lancashire.

The Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey.

Charles Simms & Co., Printers, Manchester.

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